

other situations involving civilians. This project and technology was kept classified until very recently.

The Pentagon noted that further testing, both on humans and, evidently, goats will be done to ensure that it truly is a non-lethal method of crowd control or a means to disperse potentially hostile mobs. The notion that the Pentagon is using "microwaves" on humans, and especially on animals, has inflamed some human and animal rights groups. Among others it has simply sparked fear that a new weapon exists that will fry people.

This is not the case. And, unfortunately, few of the media reports offer sufficient detail or comparisons to clarify the value of such a system or put its use in perspective. While ADT is "tunable," the energy cannot be "tuned up" to a level that would immediately cause permanent damage to human subjects.

The technology does not cause injury due to the low energy levels used. ADT does cause heat-induced pain that is nearly identical to briefly touching a lightbulb that has been on for a while. However, unlike a hot lightbulb, the energy propagated at this level does not cause rapid burning. Within a few seconds the pain induced by this energy beam is intended to cause the subject to run away rather than to continue to experience pain.

Such technologies have never before been used in a military or peacekeeping endeavor. Therefore, there is naturally suspicion or fear of the unknown and usually the worst is imagined. I believe this is unwarranted, especially when one considers the currently available options in these types of military situations.

Think of 1993 in Somalia. The U.S. lost 18 soldiers and somewhere between 500 and 1,000 Somalis were killed on the streets of Mogadishu. The Somalis used children as human shields, and our military was forced to fire on angry crowds of civilians, some civilians having automatic rifles and grenades.

Peacekeeping operations are not void of lethal threats. Oftentimes our military is confronted with armed civilians or situations where unarmed, defenseless civilians are intermixed and indistinguishable from persons possessing lethal means.

Regardless of the new Administration's approach to involvement of the U.S. military in non-traditional operations, I believe these types of missions will continue to be a staple of our military's daily operations for a long time to come. Further, these missions often involve situations that render U.S. soldiers vulnerable or threaten the lives of innocent civilians.

I believe that the applications of directed energy technologies in these and other operations can provide a more humane and militarily effective approach. Active denial technology is

merely one device on a list of research and development endeavors currently underway by the Pentagon's Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program.

I would encourage my colleagues to get briefed on the mission and projects in the Non-Lethal Weapons Program. Further, I believe that the tunability of microwave and laser technologies will offer a palette of readily available options to address operational needs in both traditional and non-traditional military operations, and I fully support further funding of research in this area.

#### TRIBUTE TO ARMY SERGEANT PHILLIP FRELIGH

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I rise today to extend my sympathies to the families and loved ones of those killed during the recent Naval training exercise in Kuwait. Of the five U.S. military personnel killed in the accident, Sergeant Phillip Freligh, whom I intend to pay tribute to today, was from my home state of Arkansas.

Army Sgt. Phillip Freligh, of Paragould, AR, graduated in 1993 from Greene County Tech and enlisted in the Army later that same year. He attended jump training and was assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division. He then was trained as a bomb specialist and was assigned to the 734th Explosive Ordinance Division in White Sands, NM and was on a six month deployment in Kuwait when the accident occurred.

I want to express my deepest regret and sympathies to the family and friends of Sgt. Freligh as well as the families of all the servicemen who lost their lives in this tragic accident. We owe it to all of our brave servicemen and those who serve with them to do our best to uncover the cause of this tragedy, and to do our utmost to prevent it from happening again. There is a dangerous profession, and this tragic accident reminds us of the debt we owe to those who serve. I join the President, Secretary Rumsfeld, and my colleagues in saluting the courage, commitment and sacrifice of these servicemen.

#### STEPHANIE BERNSTEIN'S ADDRESS ON PAN AM FLIGHT 103

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on Friday, March 16, Stephanie Bernstein, who lost her husband on Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, addressed a conference on the future of Libyan-American relations hosted by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the Atlantic Council, and the Middle East Institute.

Ms. Bernstein's remarks are insightful and show, in very real human terms, the pain suffered by the Lockerbie families. They also demonstrate the need for the U.S. and the international community to keep the

pressure on Qadhafi until he accepts responsibility for the actions of Libya's intelligence officer, tells what the Government of Libya knows about the bombing and compensates the families of the victims for this horrible tragedy.

I urge my colleagues to read Ms. Bernstein's remarks as we consider the reauthorization of the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act.

I ask unanimous consent that her statement be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF STEPHANIE L. BERNSTEIN—CONFERENCE ON U.S.-LIBYAN RELATIONS AFTER THE LOCKERBIE TRIAL: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

MARCH 16, 2001.

I would like to thank the Atlantic Council, the Middle East Institute, and the Woodrow Wilson Center for inviting me to participate in this conference.

I have been asked to talk from my perspective as someone whose life has been profoundly and permanently altered by the actions of the government of Libya. I am not a diplomat or a politician, but an average citizen of a country, 189 of whose citizens were brutally murdered on December 21, 1988. The impact of this savage act of mass murder was described in eloquent terms by the Lord Advocate of Scotland during his remarks to the Scottish Court just prior to its sentencing of the defendant, Megrahi, who was found guilty of murder on January 31, 2001:

"More than 400 parents lost a son or daughter; 46 parents lost their only child; 65 women were widowed; 11 men lost their wives. More than 140 children lost a parent and 7 children lost both parents."

I would like to tell you briefly about one of the 270 people who was murdered in the Lockerbie bombing. My husband, Mike Bernstein, was an ordinary person who died an extraordinary death. His dreams were simple: he wanted to guide his children into adulthood. He wanted to grow old with his wife. He wanted to do work which brought him satisfaction and which made the world a better place than he found it. He graduated with distinction and high honors from the University of Michigan, and received his law degree from the University of Chicago, where he was an associate editor of the Law Review. Mike was the Assistant Deputy Director of the Office of Special Investigations at the U.S. Department of Justice. This office finds, denaturalizes, and deports persons from the United States who participated in Nazi atrocities during World War II. Mike left two children, ages 7 and 4, a wife, a mother, and countless friends. He was 36 years old.

Over the last 12 years, the family members of those who were murdered in the Lockerbie have worked hard for some measure of justice. As a result of our efforts, and with the support of our many friends on Capitol Hill, legislation has been passed which sought to make aviation safer from terrorist acts and to put pressure on countries such as Libya which have been state sponsors of terrorism. The Aviation Security Act of 1992, the Lautenberg Amendment, and the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act would not be law without the efforts of the Lockerbie families.

On January 31 of this year, we achieved another victory when Abdel Basset al-Megrahi, a Libyan security agent (JSO), was convicted of the murders of my husband and 269 others. The Scottish Court was strong in its opinion